

國民新報

本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目		中文		英文		中英合併	
零售	每份	大洋三分	本埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠
本埠	每月	大洋八角	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠
外埠	每月	大洋九角	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠
全年	大洋八元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋九元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十一元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十二元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十三元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十四元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	
全年	大洋十五元	外埠	零售	每份	大洋五分	本埠	

本報發行部啓事

本報自五月一日起，已遷至前門外延壽寺街三十號新址辦公。凡舊址之各項業務，均已停止。特此啓事。

普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水：此藥水能生髮，使髮色烏黑，且能去屑。每瓶大洋一元。

拔毛藥水

此藥水能拔毛，且能去屑。每瓶大洋一元。

去屑藥水

此藥水能去屑，且能生髮。每瓶大洋一元。

除粉刺藥水

此藥水能除粉刺，且能生髮。每瓶大洋一元。

生髮藥水

此藥水能生髮，且能去屑。每瓶大洋一元。

批發所北京菜市口英法藥房

批發所北京菜市口英法藥房，專營各國名藥，批發零售，一律歡迎。

乾坤福壽膏

此膏能治一切瘡毒，且能生肌。每張大洋一元。

婦女白帶丸

此丸能治婦女白帶，且能調經。每瓶大洋一元。

感謝人

本人患病多年，經友人介紹，服此藥後，病體痊癒，特此登報鳴謝。

雲良藥

雲良藥，專治各種疑難雜症，藥到病除，信譽昭著。

本報價目

本報價目，詳見上表。本報每日出版，內容豐富，歡迎訂閱。

永昌洋行廣告

永昌洋行，專營各國名產，批發零售，一律歡迎。

交通大學

交通大學，專辦各種學科，師資優良，設備完善。

福安人壽水火保險公司

福安人壽水火保險公司，專營人壽水火保險，信譽可靠。

華通商行

華通商行，專營各種貨物，批發零售，一律歡迎。

春季減價

春季減價，各種貨物，一律八折，機會難得。

老德記藥房

老德記藥房，專營各國名藥，批發零售，一律歡迎。

京綏鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
保定	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
張家口	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
歸綏	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
包頭	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

漢口鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
漢口	8:00	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00
沙市	9:00	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00
宜昌	10:00	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00
萬縣	11:00	13:00	15:00	17:00	19:00
重慶	12:00	14:00	16:00	18:00	20:00

現代哲學概論出版了

現代哲學概論，內容豐富，歡迎訂購。

張仲三藥房

張仲三藥房，專營各種名藥，批發零售，一律歡迎。

律師董耀青

律師董耀青，專辦各種法律事務，信譽可靠。

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌

歡迎代售各種書籍雜誌，批發零售，一律歡迎。

北京通信社出版啓事

北京通信社出版啓事，專營各種書籍雜誌，批發零售，一律歡迎。

現代哲學概論出版了

現代哲學概論，內容豐富，歡迎訂購。

利取名為售施品



久遠花柳毒瘡... 天下第一名藥... 治一切花柳毒瘡... 每瓶二毛

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本報自開辦以來... 凡有識者... 均可獲報... 分經理處：南口、張家口、懷安、懷來、宣化、蔚縣、陽高、天鎮、廣靈、懷柔、密雲、順義、房山、涿州、定興、徐水、清苑、蠡縣、博野、高陽、安新、雄縣、容城、高碑店、定興、徐水、清苑、蠡縣、博野、高陽、安新、雄縣、容城、高碑店

業盛昌廣告

本號收買珍珠... 凡有珍珠者... 均可來號... 業盛昌廣告

平民讀本出版了

本書係由... 平民讀本出版了

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

本膏專治... 夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

凌元齋眼鏡店廣告

本店專營... 凌元齋眼鏡店廣告

華大醫生王靜瀾先生善治癰疽

本醫生專治... 華大醫生王靜瀾先生善治癰疽

短期預約

集國粹之大成... 短期預約

書名	冊數	定價
老子集解	一	大洋八角
莊子集解	一	大洋八角
荀子集解	一	大洋八角
墨子集解	一	大洋八角
韓非子集解	一	大洋八角
呂氏春秋集解	一	大洋八角
史記集解	一	大洋八角
漢書集解	一	大洋八角
三國志集解	一	大洋八角
晉書集解	一	大洋八角
宋書集解	一	大洋八角
齊書集解	一	大洋八角
梁書集解	一	大洋八角
陳書集解	一	大洋八角
魏書集解	一	大洋八角
北齊書集解	一	大洋八角
周書集解	一	大洋八角
隋書集解	一	大洋八角
南史集解	一	大洋八角
北史集解	一	大洋八角
舊唐書集解	一	大洋八角
新唐書集解	一	大洋八角
舊五代史集解	一	大洋八角
新五代史集解	一	大洋八角
宋史集解	一	大洋八角
遼史集解	一	大洋八角
金史集解	一	大洋八角
元史集解	一	大洋八角
明史集解	一	大洋八角

藥奇容豐

治一切皮膚病... 藥奇容豐

清氣化痰丸... 治一切咳嗽... 清氣化痰丸

站名	票價
北京	...
天津	...
濟南	...
徐州	...
蚌埠	...
蕪湖	...
安慶	...
九江	...
南昌	...
長沙	...
衡陽	...
桂林	...
柳州	...
貴陽	...
昆明	...
重慶	...
成都	...
西安	...
蘭州	...
迪化	...
哈密	...
吐魯番	...
庫倫	...
歸化	...
包頭	...
大同	...
張家口	...
宣化	...
蔚縣	...
陽高	...
天鎮	...
廣靈	...
懷柔	...
密雲	...
順義	...
房山	...
涿州	...
定興	...
徐水	...
清苑	...
蠡縣	...
博野	...
高陽	...
安新	...
雄縣	...
容城	...
高碑店	...

婦女調經丸... 治一切婦科病... 婦女調經丸

化脂痔漏丸... 治一切痔瘡... 化脂痔漏丸

疝氣偏墜丸... 治一切疝氣... 疝氣偏墜丸

站名	票價
北京	...
天津	...
濟南	...
徐州	...
蚌埠	...
蕪湖	...
安慶	...
九江	...
南昌	...
長沙	...
衡陽	...
桂林	...
柳州	...
貴陽	...
昆明	...
重慶	...
成都	...
西安	...
蘭州	...
迪化	...
哈密	...
吐魯番	...
庫倫	...
歸化	...
包頭	...
大同	...
張家口	...
宣化	...
蔚縣	...
陽高	...
天鎮	...
廣靈	...
懷柔	...
密雲	...
順義	...
房山	...
涿州	...
定興	...
徐水	...
清苑	...
蠡縣	...
博野	...
高陽	...
安新	...
雄縣	...
容城	...
高碑店	...

對省憲仍表示擁護
各方而對唐多不滿

唐生智於十六日下午五時到長沙，在省各軍官及各機關人員均於是日上午十時，鵲立小吳門車站等候。五時，唐氏到省，即逕往講武堂第四師留守處暫駐。一時車馬盈門，備極一時之盛。湖南人民臨時委員會得此消息，即召集委員會

可斷言其必爲圓滑。客復蓋唐此時，自知既未能十澈底，而政學系親貴，求多方包圍，勸唐擁護憲，故唐此時雖離快刀理一弄好。不過唐氏若仍繼續惶惶之局面，借省自衛之名，徘徊於南北之間，湖南民衆，又必以對趙者

集各團體代表，携帶佳日市民大會議決之二十四條，往謁屈氏，欲其明白表示態度。商界方面，總商會雖通告各商店一律照旗歡迎，然照辦者殊屬寥寥。工界方面，特種極作廢憲之運動，於六日下午，邀集各團體代表八十餘人，携帶公函，向省議會交涉，欲其明白解散。原函畧謂：趙恒惕出走，恐唐走此着，不肯廢憲，於

至省也。晚六時，湖南人民臨時委員會集合省農會，教職員聯合會，近郊農民協會，工團聯合會，學界聯合會，總工會，女界聯合會等三十二團體代表，演說二十四

由省憲而產生之貴議會，亦即無存在之餘地。過去事實，全已證明所謂聯省自治下之省憲議會，不過是軍閥割據之工具。誠以在軍閥統

見唐。名片投入。三，唐終以會客時間已過，不允雅見。各團體代表知唐下車伊始，官場應酬事件正忙，故亦未深較。乃一

議決，府庭省憲解散省議會，交由敵對執行。特此提出，望諸先生服從民意，自覺人格，即日自動

宣告解散。否則三湘

一方面而將人民臨時委員會發唐公函，留達康氏。該函措詞，既屬大方，又甚懇切，原文如下：逕啟者：前省長辭職出走，管攝湘政，

維持省憲局面，亦比
困難矣。然而政治，鉅台
的事，每每是瞬息萬變，
者所報告者，每因時而關

以封閉。社會上一股輿論均不直唐所爲。唐本日見蜀南人民臨時委員會及各公團代表，又仍斤斤以省憲爲言，且對佳日市民大會所舉

此信後，其態度若何，尙不得知。然唐對於弱憲一事，是不滿意於唐。加以唐生起

再服保身換健丸 主治功同二
可保身體健之藥如內外並用
妙藥速施 大瓶二元 打十二元 兩瓶郵票
一元二角 打十二元 兩瓶郵票

北平華西大藥房
天津錦州街中西大藥房濟南府
華樂區保定府西街華英石家

皆治之無論新久
重如百藥無效
速此丹專能舒
散潤肺化痰止
定價大匣一元
小匣五角五分
外埠函購須加寄
二角

路電南
西話局
三七八
四

室 藥

派兵駐紮省教育會，禁止市民開會，禁止市民出入，以此更爲市民所痛恨。唐生智到省甫經三日，而與市民之感情，卽如此之惡劣，則唐今後之措施，又將如何？據聞唐決日內開一軍事會議，已派何健（唐部旅長）往岳州請葉開鑫來省參加。若軍事會議情形不佳，則以代理省長名義登台，以革趙派軍之反對。若軍事會議情形稍佳，則購買議員，選其爲臨時省長。故昨日以後，趙派議員，又大露頭角，從事活動。至唐登台以後之政見，則已宣言爲「整飾紀綱」四字。在唐之意，以爲湖南政治以前之所以糟，卽紀綱不振。今欲將湖南政治弄好，只有從整飾紀綱入手。記者以此意詢諸某要人，

伏北洋軍閥之下。趙桓惕之爲吳佩孚走卒，徒以湖北在吳系掌握，

勢所必然，其聯省自治之旗幟不足以抵禦北洋軍閥，不過欺騙吾湘民衆而已。彼北洋軍之亦以目前無力統一姑任趙恒惕督撫湘省以爲之屏障，在此苟安之局面，趙乃得安然宰割吾湘之人民，以肥其身家及私黨。吾湘人民，亦不乏有苟安心理者，以爲和平的剝削較愈於干戈擾攘，則亦安之。不知南方革命軍與北洋軍閥相持之局，乃係暫時，終久必使吾湘捲入革命戰爭，卽吾湘不自備於北洋軍閥，必加入革命隊伍，斷難長久處於超然之地位。且趙氏

決，仍乞憐於省憲，則湖南政治必無改革之希望，而戰爭之禍，亦將無由消弭矣。今當加以申述者，卽商榷所言組織真正代表民意之政府，其形式何若，在此過渡時期，本黨初無成見。本黨之所主張者，但使此新政府能實行廢憲討吳及能容納民衆的

各種要求，卽當爲民衆所歡迎所贊助也。湖南政治改革之方針如上述，然吾湘之地勢人物，與中國之改造，關係至爲密切，丁整本國軍閥政治搖搖之際，尤不可不盡其職任。今日與帝國主義勾結而反動最力者厥爲吳佩孚，而吳佩孚盤據中原，張氏退布，其後援又爲強大之莫日，其危害國家，尤非

人謂：「非特不能實行，而且是唐生智自亡之道。」記者問其故，彼答曰：「一師賀耀組，二師劉鈞，三師葉開鑫，在湖南地位，素來與唐相同，今欲彼等如曹伯聞（唐生智參謀長）等一樣的著唐唐生智，奉之若皇上，雖三尺童子，

亦知不能。即唐部下旅長何健，亦早已對唐此點表示不滿。何健且不能，而謂智等能之乎？故此唐為唐不知自量之舉，唐若堅決如此，唐必失敗。」此言似是的。至於國民黨湖南省黨部對唐政見，深深表示反對，且已於昨十七日發表

重更宣言，大聲疾呼廢唐討吳，其文如下：「比年過，收買議員，包辦選舉，假三千萬人之美名，增加個人之利益，橫徵暴斂，實官鬻爵，剝削閭閻所不為，逮捕封禁，解散封所，壓迫無所不至。然以民選省長之責嚴，復有省議會為之護符，民衆莫敢誰何；是則省憲之為束縛湘民之枷鎖，又彰明較著，吾民即欲苟安，終不能安也。今來革命潮流，一日千丈，全國軍閥，俱呈崩潰之象，趙氏豈能獨存？是以民衆反趙之聲作，而趙政府即已土崩瓦解，而省自治之局，在理與勢，固當隨之而去也。本黨部遵奉全國代表大會之決議及中央黨部之訓令，對於聯省自治，

根本反對，故於此次湘鄂中將士，風多振貳。荷吾湘健兒，振臂一呼，長江上下，必聞風響應。況北有國民軍，南有國民革命軍，各數十萬衆，皆將獨兵秣馬，長驅中原。吳氏有死之理，無生之理，湘人能見機而作，則真不失為時代之先驅；湘軍能執戈討賊，則真不愧為民衆之武力。若其去順效逆，爲虎作倀，是乃自絕於民衆，終將為時代所遺

湘人屢起屢仆，終不能不屈

如說法，謬憲，聯治，其說至多。而其利於小軍閥之害顯自保，則莫如聯治。吾湘自南北爭戰之衝要，人民久苦於兵役。趙恒惕乃假自治之名，陽為與民休息，以迎合人民心理；實則為曹吳等北洋軍閥之屏障。以因南北伐之師，並陰與陳炯明林虎之徒相結納，以謀危害孫中山先生所創造之革命政府也。湘之爲省，軍事與經濟，均爲武漢之附庸，卒玉以還，武漢入於北洋軍閥之手，湘人屢起屢仆，終不能不屈

民衆之重要任務，在於廢憲討吳，並於三月九日召集市民大會，提出民衆目前的要求二十四條，當經民衆一致通過。誠以每次政局交遞，不可仍蹈故轍，應有相當之進步；其所建之政府，必須革命化民衆化而後有改革之意義也。乃趙恆惕於九日市民大會之後，臨走之時，佈告通電，仍均斤斤以省憲爲言，並依照所謂省憲，任命唐生智爲內務司長代理省長。本黨鑑於此，敢鄭重警告我湖南民衆：使湖南政局之解

黨部所以

大聲疾呼，蓋欲使吾湘人士，深知中國大局，將由革命的民衆之努力而統一，中國一線生機，亦在於此種民衆勢力伸張之後，解除國際的壓迫。在此努力的過程中，凡足以阻碍民衆發展之制度如聯治，或軍閥如吳佩孚者，皆當去之而無疑。今後吾湘軍民各界，果能一致進於國民革命之途，則本黨所當不辭勞瘁而願其共同努力者也。謹此宣言（三月十八日下午發）

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COLONIAL METHODS, NOT RUSSIAN ADVISOR. PROLONG STRIKE, STATES CANTON

Canton Government Attacks Statement Of Mr. Amery In British House Of Commons; Wires Diplomatic Delegation In Peking

Hongkong Could End Strike At Any Time If She Would Put Aside Fear Of Loss Of Prestige And Adopt Reasonable Attitude; Cure Lies With British, Not Chinese Or Russians

Asiatic

The Canton Diplomatic Delegation in Peking is in receipt of a reply from the national government at Canton to the statement made recently in the British House of Commons by Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who endorsed the suggestion of Mr. Looker that the Canton government was influenced by the Russian Advisor in its failure to end the strike.

It is curious, this reply points out, that this Russian Advisor has been away from Canton for the last six weeks, and still the strike not been settled?

Mr. Amery evidently is misinformed as to the situation with regard to the strike, continues the reply. This fact, in itself, is not so serious, but what is to be deplored is that through him the British public may obtain a wrong impression of the situation in Hongkong and Canton. As a matter of fact, the Canton government has repeatedly made serious attempts to bring about a settlement, but each time these attempts have been wrecked by the obduracy of the Hongkong government.

The Demands

As is generally known, the strike is of both a political and economic character. The political demands of the strikers are of a nature calculated to obtain more rights for the Chinese population in Hongkong. These rights are claimed, not for a national minority, but a national majority, for the Chinese represent the majority of the population in Hongkong. The economic demands, if fulfilled, would tend to relieve the sufferings endured by the strikers in the eight months of the strike.

In order to facilitate a settlement of the strike, the Canton government has made it clear to the Hongkong government that as far as the political demands are concerned, it would undertake to find a formula that would satisfy both the Hongkong gov-

China Accepts Bid To League Seat Parley

Question Of Reorganization Of League Council Comes Up May 10th; Will Make Or Break League, Says New Report

United Press

Geneva, March 29.—China has accepted the invitation to participate in the League's commission which will meet on May 10th to consider the important question of reorganization of the League Council.

The commission will make an effort to thresh out the question left unsettled in the recently adjourned League meeting—a question which may, in the view of many, make or break the future of the League.

The Problem

While it is a foregone conclusion that the commission will find the creation of a new permanent Council seat for Germany justified, thus raising the number of permanent Council seats from four to five, it must still be decided whether further permanent seats are to be created for such relatively minor states as Poland, Spain, Brazil and Czechoslovakia, whose admission to the Council's permanent membership is in no wise justified by their importance as nations but whose candidacy is supported in certain quarters as a means of helping from a bloc in opposition to Germany as a former enemy nation.

It is generally conceded that even though the Council be kept at a permanent membership of five at present, it must always be considered that its lowest theoretical membership in future would be seven, since if the United States or Russia join the League their importance as Powers would warrant creation of additional permanent Council seats for them.

"American Pacifism Is Imperialistic Robbery"—Trotsky

U. S. The Master Of Europe By Holding The Purse Strings; Has Bought Germany For \$200,000,000

United Press

New York City, Mar. 29.—Leon Trotsky, in a speech delivered in Moscow February 15th but never published and received here by mail today, declared: "American pacifism is a method of imperialistic robbery."

"General Dawes bought Germany for two hundred million dollars and put his controller on the neck of the German people."

"The United States is the master of Europe. The United States struggles pacifically for raw materials—rubber, coffee, tin, potash, nitrates, sisal."

"There will soon be another conference in Washington, this time on the subject of oil, when England will be put on a smaller ration of oil than at present."

NOT READY YET TO CONSIDER REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

United Press

Washington, March 29.—An Administration spokesman today informed the "United Press" that the Administration believes the American people are not yet ready to consider repeal or modification of prohibition.

It was also said that if prohibition must enter national politics, it must be advanced by the Democratic party. However, the Administration intends to watch very closely the results of the forthcoming Senate investigation of the present status of prohibition.

Schools To Bring Suit Against Tuan And Chia Cabinet

Chancellors Of Nine Government Schools Decide To Sue Government For Killing Of 40 Students; Engage Pan Ta-tao

Kuo Wen

As the result of a joint conference of the chancellors and representatives of the nine government schools Monday at the National Law College it has been decided to bring a suit against the Government for the killing of more than forty students at the Cabinet Building on March 18. Mr. Pan Ta-tao, one of the well-known lawyers of the Capital, has been engaged to represent the schools.

At the meeting Monday some suggested that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui should be made defendant in the case instead of the Premier and his Cabinet colleagues, on the ground that he stands at the head of the Government, while the Cabinet is not a responsible one. Others did not agree with this view, contending that the Cabinet is a responsible one. A third party favoured that both the Chief Executive and the Premier should assume responsibility for the affair. Finally it was decided that Mr. Pan should be given full authority to deal with the case as he thinks fit.

No Memorial Service
The Students' Society of the National Law University has

French Socialists' Measure Adopted

Amendment To Reduce Syrian Campaign Budget Passed

United Press

Paris, Mar. 29.—In the Chamber today, the Government was defeated when an amendment proposed by the Socialist Deputy Baron, providing for reduction of credits for the Syrian campaign by a million francs, was adopted by vote of 268 to 265.

However, the Government did not make this vote a question of confidence and it therefore entails no serious consequence.

The Finance Commission today approved a majority of the Government's tax proposals including that of an increase in the turn-over tax.

The proposals will be considered by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday.

Envoys Reach Tientsin But No Parley Get

Li Ching-lin And Chang Tsung-chang Reported Ready To Meet Delegates; Go To Welcome Chang Tso-lin

Chung Mei

The peace delegation from Peking arrived safely in Tientsin on Sunday night and are now staying in the Ta Lai Hotel in the French Concession. Negotiations with Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin have not yet been opened.

It is reported that both Li and Chang have gone to Tangshan to welcome Marshal Chang Tso-lin who is en route to Tientsin. In the absence of the leaders, it is expected that preliminary discussion will be held between the delegates and civil governor Li Shung-kai of Chihli. On this point, there is some question as to how far he is empowered to speak for Li and Chang.

Letters carried from Wang Shih-chen, Chao Erh-shun and other elder statesmen who are behind the peace movement, to Generals Li and Chang, as well as to Chang Hsueh-liang, are reported to point out that they themselves are too old to go to Tientsin so that they send their special representatives.

The Fengtien generals are pleaded with to stop their advance movement so as to restore peace when reorganization affairs might be discussed.

Li And Chang Willing
General Wang is said to have informed the Kuominchun leaders that he had received a communication from Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang, saying that they would meet the delegates.

General Chin Yun-peng is being approached through General Ni Wen-han, who represents the Kuominchun.

Mediators Voice Farmers' Need; Yen Seems To Listen

Time For Spring Planting Is Here, Plead Elder Statesmen; Kuominchun Claim Yen Has Responded

Chung Mei

The elder statesmen have again written to Tupan Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi pointing out that spring planting is at hand and if warfare stops the farmers from carrying on, the inevitable result will be famine in the autumn. Therefore, Tupan Yen is asked to lend his weight to the cause of peace and to receive Ma Yung-tai who goes to Shansi as delegate.

Withdraws Troops

The headquarters of the first Kuominchun announces the receipt of a telegram from General Yen Hsi-shan, Tupan of Shansi, accepting the peace proposals of the mediators by withdrawing the Shansi troops from Tatungfu. In the telegram, General Yen declares that his object in the concentration of troops at

FIRING AROUND TUNGCHOW; CONFLICTING REPORTS ON WHO CONTROLS THE TOWN

Kuominchun Belittle Report Of Fighting But Refugees Fleeing From The City Bring Tales Of Engagement

Reports Of Panic Houses Damaged; Decisive Battle May Be Fought Today; White Russians In Armoured Car Attacked And Killed Near Huangtsun

Reuters

Reports were current in Peking yesterday morning that Tungchow had been occupied by the Fengtien troops, and that General Tang Chih-tao had gone over to the Allied side. The reports were premature, apparently, though the Fengtien troops have been causing anxiety in Tungchow. On Sunday evening they came within shelling distance of the town but retired after a brush with the Kuominchun. Monday night again the local residents were disturbed by the sound of gun and rifle firing, westward of Tungchow, but the noise resembled the explosions of ammunition dumps rather than fighting. The town was quiet yesterday morning.

Questioned regarding the state of affairs at Tungchow, the Kuominchun headquarters yesterday morning said that a body of Fengtien troops in civilian dress made an attack upon Fengpeh-chen (East of Tungchow) Monday but were repulsed by the Kuominchun.

The "Chen Pao," on the other hand, says that a considerable force of Fengtien troops arrived in the vicinity of Tungchow on Monday night, and that serious fighting occurred in the region of Yanglo. Many shells fell in the town of Tungchow and many houses were damaged. The headquarters of the Kuominchun at Tungchow were removed from the town, and the 9th Brigade of Kuominchun cavalry was being sent to Tungchow from the Yellow Temple.

According to another report, the Kuominchun are gradually withdrawing westward from Tungchow.

Refugee's Tales

Kuo Wen

War refugees from the Tungchow district speak of the precarious position of the city as a result of the invasion of the Mukden troops. One of the refugees said that on the night of Sunday more than thirty stray bullets fell into that city. This created a panic among the residents, many of whom had since come to Peking. According to the Chinese press, there has been fierce fighting in Shen Yi and Mi Yun between the Kuominchun and the Mukden troops during the past few days, and a decisive battle is expected to take place today.

Kuominchun Version

Chung Mei

The firing which was heard in Tungchow is explained by an official communique of the Kuominchun which states that the Fengtien forces opened fire on Sunday twelve li from Tungchow, to which there was no response.

On Monday the Kuominchun lines on the Grand Canal were again shelled during the morning and that time the fire was returned.

Eight White Russians, members of a crew of an armoured train which attempted to move against Huangtsun, are reported to have been killed Monday afternoon.

At four o'clock in the afternoon an armoured train began moving up the line toward Huangtsun, the outpost of the Kuominchun. At a point midway between that station and Langfang, a plain clothes squad of the Kuominchun opened fire on the train which withdrew.

A half hour later the Russians again attempt to move their train forward but this time it was stopped by a shell from a Kuominchun field piece. Although the shell is believed to have put the engine out of working order, the train was pulled back with a second engine when the Kuominchun made a sally toward it.

Peking's Defence

The defence work of Peking is now in the hands of ten divisions and eight brigades of the Kuominchun, according to an official report. There are scattered between Tungchow, Huangtsun, Changhsintien and inside and outside the Peking walls.

At Tungchow there are two divisions and two cavalry brigades. At the Huangtsun line there are three divisions and two

(Continued on page 3)

Twenty Thousand Attend Feminist Meeting In Canton

Women's Unions And Schools In Annual Celebration; Pledge Support To Women Of All Countries And To Kuomintang

Canton

National Feminists' Day was observed in Canton March 8th, by the different Women's Unions and students of the various girl schools.

Among the 20,000 who attended the meeting at the Canton University were a number of German and Russian women.

Several speeches were given by Chinese and foreign representatives. After the meeting, the unions proceeded in a body to the people's Government to demand for (1) the revision of law, (2) the opening of the Governmental Administrations to women and (3) the carrying out of the resolutions passed at the Second Convention of the representatives of the Nation's women.

Ho Hsiang-ning was nominated representative for inter-

(Continued on page 4)

STILL NO TRAINS RUN TO TIENSIN

Chung Mei

Train service with Tientsin was not resumed yesterday and there was no indication of when trains would run.

Although the Chinese papers stated that a train was to be run south as Peking on the Peking-Hankow Line beginning yesterday, the booking agencies had no information. Trains have been running as far as Changhsintien on the Kiu-Han

(Continued on page 4)

The People's Tribune

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Tuesday, March 31, 1926.

The Students, China's Hope

It has become the practice of late, particularly since the tragic affair of March 18th, to attribute the misfortunes of China to the students.

The students are the cause of the complications with the foreign powers, say some. The behaviour of the students, say others, is a sad symptom of the decline of the morals of the Chinese people, a departure from the teachings of the ancient sages, due to the corrupting influence of the west. Some regard the conduct of the students as an outburst of lawlessness to be curbed ruthlessly. The shooting down of unarmed and peaceful youths and girls was a demonstration of the application of the iron hand. Others again see in the conduct of the students the exuberance of youthful spirits allowed to overflow by the laxity of the teachers. The latter also therefore come in for a share of the blame and they are admonished to exercise their duties with greater firmness.

There is yet another category, not Chinese, which pretends to be amazed and indignant that the politics of China should be dictated by crowds of schoolboys and girls. On this ground the East and West does meet in the conviction that the world should be ruled only by those who "mumble their toothless gums, and because they have breath in their mouths, think they are alive."

To regard the student movement in China merely as a crowd of youngsters who have got out of hand is to fail totally to understand the great process of regeneration that is taking place in our country. To attempt to stifle the movement is to attempt to keep China submerged in a state of medievalism and obscurantism. In this, too, the interests of the Chinese reactionaries and the foreign imperialists are identical. In all countries the reactionaries fight desperately against the young generation to preserve the hoary traditions of the past and wail about the collapsing edifice of society because their obsolete shibboleths are being ignored.

The students, coming into contact with modern education and modern economic progress must naturally see more clearly than other sections of Chinese society the obstacles that stand in the way of the renaissance and development of our country. And seeing, imbued with the spirit of youth and progress, they must act. Fired with the desire to see our country take its place in the ranks of modern cultured nations, naturally they must throw themselves vehemently against these obstacles.

What are these obstacles? All, enlightened foreigners and Chinese alike, say, the native corrupt officials and militarists. All, enlightened foreigners and Chinese alike, say, the unequal treaties. And these obstacles the students attack with all the ardour of their youthful patriotism. Of course this is politics, but, as Ma Hsu-uen quite rightly asked: "what is the use of education if the students are not allowed to be patriotic?"

The students are turbulent. But has injustice ever been removed by sweet reasonableness? The militarists do not oppress the people less because they have been trained in the precepts of the ancient sages. The imperialists do not oppress our country less because they too claim adherence to a creed the principal tenet of which is human love.

Students The Heralds

The students are the heralds and the champions of the new era in China; they give expression to the as-yet silent aspirations of the whole people. Those who are now plotting to browbeat and silence them, either in their own reactionary interests or at the bidding of outside interests, are plotting to prevent China's awakening and modernisation.

In most countries the struggle towards the light, out of the gloom of medievalism was conducted by a class urged on by economic interest; the urban traders and manufacturers, the exploited peasantry fought against feudal tyranny. But in China, while economic processes are undoubtedly the underlying factors in the struggle, the actual fight is being carried on and led mainly by the intellectuals, in the modern sense, of which the students are the younger and most active elements. This places the students of China in a unique position in world history. Their's is the mission to lead their country on the road to progress.

History has proved that those who would strive to hold back the wheel of progress are themselves crushed. So will it be in China. Shootings and repressions may for a time silence reformers, the champions of the new age, but only for a time. With greater intensity than ever the work of enlightenment will be carried deep down among the masses of the toilers in town and country, until the accumulated force bursts forth in an irresistible flood.

The students of China will remain undaunted by fierce repression, and if needs be willingly lay their sacrifice upon the altar of their country. They are China's hope. Together with the masses of our toiling and suffering people they will achieve her emancipation.

Interventionism—Thinly Disguised

If a visitor to China should ask us where he might find the frankest expression of the real attitude of the Imperialist business men from England and America, France and Japan, toward us Chinese and our institutions, we should unhesitatingly refer him to the Peking correspondence of the Shanghai North China Daily News.

The Peking representative of that insufferable spokesman for British Imperialism in China sends to his paper almost daily long screeds which are bald hymns of hate against all things Chinese. They are characterized by a snarling and a sneering at everything "native" and a frank berating of the weak-kneed policy of the Powers which puts up with things as they are. One actually wonders why he remains in an environment which is so disturbing to his naturally kindly disposition. Syria, one should think, would be much more congenial. The French are doing there what he would like to have the Powers do here in China,—teaching the Syrians what's what with seventy-fives and rifles and bayonets and be-headed "natives".

When Julian Arnold the other day said in a speech in America that the Chinese were really a rather nice people, the clipping which reported that speech made him see red. When David Fraser of the London Times dared to cable his paper that conciliation, not force, should be British policy in China, it moved him to sarcastic invective.

He is, in fact, a Prussian in his political instincts, despite his American heritage, a sabre-rattler. Intervention is, of course, his solution of China's problem as seen by the Treaty-Port business men. But he never can quite bring himself to the sticking-point of using that word straight out. He hasn't the courage, quite, of the leader of his school, Mr. Putnam Weale, who works out intervention campaigns with a slight twist of a supple writing wrist, and calculates the cost with an arithmetical brain which is strong on approximate figures.

We are moved to these observations by this correspondent's explosions in one of the latest issues of his Shanghai paper to come to our attention.

To prove that the "business men's opinions" which he so freely paraphrases are supported in reality, he trots one out. But he goes no farther than to say he is a "prominent American" in Peking. The prominent one apparently didn't care to have his name printed.

There were a pair of phrases in the quoted opinions of this anonymous American business man which caught our eye sharply, they were so very significant. The people abroad who show too much "consideration for China's rights" are "in danger of confusing American interests with China's aspirations," so it ran.

Could anything be more delightfully frank! Discounting at once the preponderance of American in all this quotation—for we believe he spoke less for Americans and more for British in such a connection—let us see just what the implications of such a statement are.

Can there ever be shown too much consideration for China's rights? The right which Nationalist China pushes the simple one of being recognized as sovereign in her own territory. That in a single phrase expresses all that China asks of the world—to be given back her sovereign rights. She asks that Americans, British, Japanese, French and all the rest of the world demean themselves and do business in China upon the same basis as they demean themselves and do business in all the rest of the non-colonial world.

And, on that second phrase,—does this business spokesman mean to tell the world frankly that the Powers consider their own interests to be antipathetic to the "aspirations of China"?

Is it incompatible with the best commercial interests of Britain, America, France, Japan and the rest of the world, that China's aspirations for sovereignty inside her own house shall be realized?

The plain fact is that, in the eyes of a certain type the Treaty Port business men, there is such incompatibility. And for the simple reason that the paradise they see in their club-bar haze of imaginings is a colonialized China, a China where the "natives" know their place and are not presumptuous in the presence of the superior "white"; where business may be done with all the advantage on their side, as free as possible from taxes, regulations or other discommoding details.

In the eyes of all sane men, however, even of some sane Treaty Port business men (alas! in the minority) there is everything to gain in the existence of a free and sovereign China.

Few of the present generation see it. It will require a new generation to see it squarely. But this new generation will see it clearly because they will be living under it, while the present die-hards will be living "at home", writing sour letters to The Times (either New York or London) complaining about the presumption of the New China which dares to hold itself as a sovereign nation looking eye to eye with all the nations of the world.

NO TRAINS, EITHER REGULAR SERVICE OR INTERNATIONAL

Chung Mei

Railway service with Tientsin and on the Peking-Hankow Railway continues interrupted. The Peking-Suiyuan Railway announces the suspension of all passenger traffic, although one goods train will be run each day.

Despite Chinese reports that the legations were contemplating the operation of an international train, that is not the case.

Birth Control, Not Migration, The Solution

London, (By mail to the United Press) The flare of resentment against the United States which flashed up all over Europe when the United States first passed its restrict immigration quotas is beginning to die down.

Birth control and a growing recognition on the part of European countries that the problems of unemployment and over-population are not solved by emigration are operating to bring about a revision of European feeling on the American quota question.

Such at least was the declaration made today by Herbert Tracey, spokesman for the 6,000,000 British workers in the Trades Union Congress, in the course of an exclusive interview with the United Press. His remarks were apropos of the World Migration Conference which is to be held in London May 18th to 21st which will be attended not only by representatives of all the European countries but by delegates from the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Japan, India, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand as well.

Hold Conference

"At this coming conference" said Tracey, "an attempt will be made to arrive at sound conclusions as to the benefits and dangers of migration. There is a growing school of thought that migration does not solve the problems of unemployment and over-population. Often enough it only transfers the same problems to the country to which the peoples emigrated.

"There is a growing disposition to believe that a given country is capable of supporting a given number of people. Statistics seem to show that when there is an outflow of the population of that country by emigration there is at the same time an influx of additional births which rapidly makes up the quota that emigrated and shortly the country is no better off than it was immediately prior to the outflow.

Birth Control

"But we are also finding that where this outflow is blocked, a conscious or unconscious law of birth control seems to come into operation and the birth rate drops to a point corresponding approximately with the death rate and the population remains stationary at a number determined by the capacity of that country to support its population."

"There was an intimate relation," said Tracey, "between the unemployment of a country and its over population. England's unemployment was a little over 1,100,000 and its over-population approximately the same. Yet if industry improves and the unemployed are absorbed, as is quite possible, England will have no "over-population" in the accurate sense of the word in spite of the reputation England has of being "badly over-populated."

"As the United States quota regulations continue in effect" concluded Tracey, "I think it will be found that the populations of European countries will tend automatically to adjust themselves to the 'population capacity' of different countries."

CHICHERIN ON RUSS STAND IN CHINA; HOW IT DIFFERS FROM IMPERIALISTS' STAND

The following is part of an interview with Chicherin by Arthur Ransome, reprinted from the "Manchester Guardian."

The attitude of the Soviet Government in the problem of disarmament fully corresponds to the general pacific character of its policy and to its continual efforts to assist in the preservation of general peace. An example of these efforts was shown, during the recent conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The Soviet Government sought in the exclusively the observance and carrying out of the treaty with China concluded in May, 1924, and representing an extremely large concession to Chinese national demands. My communication to the Temporary Government of the Chinese Republic was an attempt, legitimate and based on treaties, to come to agreement with the Chinese Government on the measures necessary to bring to an end illegal acts on the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Chinese Government came to meet the Soviet Government, and I may say that as a result of the recent crisis our friendly relations with China have been still further strengthened.

Friendly Relations

These friendly relations define our general position in the question of present Chinese events. The Soviet Government observes in the strictest manner the most correct friendly relations with China. It considers that it has the right not to hide its sympathy for the national liberation movement of the Chinese people, which is very swiftly developing, growing stronger, and extending its political influence.

The Soviet Government and its agents are far from trying to develop in the Chinese people and hatred towards foreigners. On the contrary, a free democratic China, the creation of which has our sympathy, will present far more favorable conditions for close friendly relations with all countries than a China enslaved and exploited, under the burden of unequal treaties. The national movement of oppressed peoples, with which we sympathise, must in general lead to the greatest cultural efflorescence of these peoples.

Relation With Mongolia

In connection with our relations with China, the press hostile to us have thrown an entirely false light on the policy of the Soviet Government with regard to Mongolia. Soviet troops entered Mongolia in the course of the struggle with the White Guard army of Ungern, who occupied Urga and took possession of the whole of Mongolia, and, soon after the entrance of Soviet troops into Urga, the Mongolian Government, for very comprehensible reasons, asked that these troops should remain for some time longer, since the White Guard detachments were still not liquidated and continued to threaten the existence of the national Mongolian Government. As soon as this danger had passed Soviet troops were removed from Mongolia.

I refer to this fact because it differs in the sharpest manner from the line of policy of other States.

Relations With The East

In general, our relations with the peoples of the East are based on mutual friendship and on a perfectly peaceful policy free from any sort of aggressiveness. Looking over the history of the development of these relations, one may observe that we were all the time the object of attack on the part of imperialist Powers in Asia, and that our friendly relations with the national movements of the peoples of the East

developed in the course of our struggle against the aggressive policy of Imperialism directed against ourselves.

At the time when English diplomacy was working, with the help of Greek troops, in the effort to smash National Turkey, that same English diplomacy in Menshevik Georgia was supporting every kind of movement directed against us in the Northern Caucasus. Our rapprochement with National Turkey was alike for her and for ourselves an act of self-preservation.

Our rapprochement with the national movement in Persia came about in the process of a struggle against those remnants of English troops and military agents who before this had been carrying on the policy of intervention against us, and in changing circumstances continued to carry on the same line of hostility towards us.

In Central Asia the *basmakh* movement was to a considerable degree a product of the activity of English agents, in particular of Consul Etherton in Kashgar.

Our rapprochement with the Mongolian national movement came about in the process of struggle against the White Guard movement in Siberia, one of the leaders of which was the English General Knox.

In China itself, at our first coming into touch with the Central Government in Peking we were brought up by the hostile attitude of the Chinese Government towards entering into diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., and the reason of this was pressure from imperialist Powers, and it is only in the process of rapprochement with the Chinese national movement that we have succeeded in breaking through these obstacles set up by England and other Western Powers.

On the other hand, all the legends put about concerning the alleged interference of our Government in India are based on simple inventions, and in this connection I may be permitted to remark that we are observing with the utmost firmness the obligations of the Anglo-Soviet Agreement of 1921.

Threatened Aggression

If an analysis of Soviet policy shows in the most convincing manner that it is free from any kind of aggressiveness, the same can by no manner of means be said of the policy of other Powers, and in particular of the attitude towards Russia of the ruling spheres in England. Not to speak of the whole series of utterances by members of the English Government and by English politicians against the U.S.S.R. to which we have more than once had to refer, as recently as in the February number of the "Fortnightly Review" there appeared an article over the familiar signature of "Augur," who has more than once shown in his articles extreme proximity to English governing spheres, an article under the title, "Europe, Turkey, and Russia," to which it is impossible not to turn the most serious attention.

The whole article, from beginning to end, has as its object to represent the Soviet Union as the chief obstacle in the way of the realisation of the intentions of the British Government, and it ends with the most unambiguous and unconcealed threat of use against the Soviet Union the method of armed attack. It is the coarsest and most naked threat of war, with complete clarity showing the need for the Soviet Union to stand steadily on guard and continually to reckon with the possibility of a new armed attack.

AUSTRIAN LABOR DELEGATION DENIES STORIES OF SOVIET TERRORISM OF GEORGIANS

Moscow, March 29.—That the stories of the Georgian people being held down by the Moscow dictators by means of terror are nothing but lies, is the statement contained in the public declaration made by the Austrian Labor Delegation now in Georgia as part of their tour of inspection of the Soviet Union. The delegation was in Tiflis on the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Georgian Soviet Republic and attended the celebration. In its declaration, the delegation says that there could not have been that demonstration of spontaneous, popular rejoicing at the celebrations if the government and the system had been forced on the people and kept in power by terror.

The delegation, in its declaration, further observes that the

Georgian Red Army bears a distinctly national character. The rank and file, the officers and the higher command are Georgians and the training is conducted in the Georgian language. Special mention is also made in the declaration of the economic revival of the country since the establishment of the Soviet State.

The delegation visited the prisons in Tiflis, where they interviewed the prisoners detained for political offences. "These", say the Austrian workers, "admitted to us that they took part in an armed uprising against the Georgian Soviet Government in 1924 and were being confined for that reason. The assertion that the Georgian Soviet Government imprisons men merely for being mensheviks, is untrue."

FIRING AROUND TUNGCHOW;

(Continued from page 1)
cavalry brigades. Changhsintien has three brigades and some armoured cars.

The direct approaches to the capital are guarded by one division, and four brigades, one of which is bodyguards and another cavalry.

Wu Persists

Nippon Denpo

Wu Pei-fu urges Li Ching-lin to capture Peking and suburbs, although he declares he will give his base at Chihli over to Chin Yun-ao, whose post at Honan will be given over to a leader of the Loyang clique. Chin is reported to be advancing in the direction of Peking at the head of his forces.

Wei Withdraws

Asiatic

General Wei Yi-shan, who has severed his connections with the first Kuominchun, reports the withdrawal of his troops to Tsochow and Kaopetien on the Ching-Han Railway, while General Fang Chen-wu, who revolted against General Chang Tsung-chang in Shantung last winter, reports his retreat to Yichow and Laishui from Paotingfu which has been occupied by the Shansi army under the command of General Shang Cheng. On account of the retreat of Generals Wei Yi-shan and Fang Chen-wu, the advance of Wu Pei-fu's army in co-operation with the Shansi army on the Ching-Han Line is very rapid and it is expected the final and decisive battle between the first Kuominchun and the non-Kuominchun will be fought at Changhsintien shortly.

Chung Mei

General Chin Yun-ao, who occupied Honan for Wu Pei-fu, is still reported to be at Kaifeng. He has not crossed the Yellow River and it is said that his progress northward is blocked by the Shansi troops.

Sun Yueh's Whereabouts

Kuo Wen

In spite of reports to the contrary, General Sun Yueh still retains his command over the Third Kuominchun. The General himself is said to avoid all visitors except high officers of his army. He is staying part of the time at his own residence and part of the time in a foreign hospital in the Legation Quarter.

General Ho Jui, Deputy Commander of the Third Kuominchun, is now undertaking the task of effecting reorganization of the army. He has raised \$20,000 for the expenses of the 20,000 men gathered at Changhsintien and expects to pay a visit there for the purpose of inspecting conditions. It is said that these men retain their rifles although they are short of ammunition. The intention of General Ho is to send them to Yuchow.

ENVOYS REACH TIENTSIN

(Continued from page 1)

older statesmen. General Chin is appealed to as a figure having great weight since he was the friend of all parties while he was Premier.

Former Premier Chang Yao-tseng of Tientsin is also invited to join the peace movement, since for many years he has been active in trying to bring the hostile military factions to terms.

Many Appeals

The effort of Marshal Wang Shih-chien and his colleagues is very far reaching. They have appealed to General Pao Kuei-ching, former Tuchun of Kirin, Tien Chun-yu, former Tuchun of Shantung, Lu Yung-hsiang, former Tuchun of Chekiang, Chu Kuei-shin, Liu Hsi-huan and Yen Sui, all prominent figures.

These former officials are believed to have weight with the three Fengtien leaders, now around Tientsin, and are requested to urge them to stop fighting so that reorganization affairs might be later discussed.

The decision for peace or war now rests in the hands of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, said the "Shun Tien Suih Pao" yesterday, and it urges him to take advantage of the opportunity and win the plaudits of the Chinese people by voting for peace. The paper advises Chang that he has gained all that he fought for, namely, Tientsin, freedom from menace in Shantung and the restoration of Jehol. Should he go further and again attempt to dictate Peking politics he will face the same reverses he met in 1922, since it is problematic whether he and the Chihli party can ever thoroughly co-operate.

COMMUNICATION BY WIRELESS EXTENDED

Asiatic

The Chiaotungpu has circulated a service telegram to Shanghai and other provinces stating that commencing from the 17th instant, the government wireless station in Peking will communicate with the wireless stations at Yunnanfu, Dihua, Mukden and Harbin. For commercial telegrams from Shanghai to Yunnanfu double the ordinary landline rate will be charged. All telegrams intended for Yunnanfu can be transmitted by the radio station at Woosung to Peking for re-transmission to Yunnanfu by wireless.

BAN FIRE-CRACKERS TO PREVENT PANIC

Chung Mei

Fire-crackers are forbidden during the emergency, according to a police order, which expresses apprehension lest such noise be taken for rifle fire and cause panic.

HELEN WILLS HEARS MUSSOLINI; THINKS HE'S JUST "WONDERFUL"

United Press

Rome, March 29.—Helen Wills, American women's tennis champion, declared today that reports that she might become a professional were "ridiculous".

Miss Wills heard Mussolini speak at ceremonies conducted on the eighth anniversary of the birth of Fascism and afterward expressed the view that he was "wonderful".

U. S. Officials In Plea For MacRay

Ask Sentence Of Former Governor Be Commuted; MacRay Seriously Ill

United Press

Washington, March 28.—Senator Watson of Indiana and several other prominent officials have requested that President Coolidge immediately commute the sentence of former Governor MacRay of Indiana, who is now serving a term of penal servitude in Atlanta penitentiary and who is reported to be seriously ill.

CLAIM YUEH WEI-TSUN IN GERMAN HOSPITAL

Chung Mei

The "Chen Pao" yesterday reported that Yueh Wei-tsun, former Tupan of Honan, is not dead but is in the German Hospital here. A controversy has raged for weeks as to whether the reported death of the commander of the 2nd Kuominchun had or had not perished at the hands of the Red Sword Corps in Honan.

ADVOCATES OF ROAD BUILDING MEET

The Boxer Indemnity Road Building Association held a meeting yesterday at the Family Hotel. In the absence of the president, Marshal Hsin Shou-tseng, Mr. Chan Chin-chuan presided. A telegram from the president from Shanghai was read, favouring the idea of the association and accepting the post of President.

Marshal Hsin has wired to Wellington Koo in Hankow, urging him to try to use his influence with Lord Willingdon, who has just reached Hankow. When in Shanghai, Lord Willingdon told a representative of the "China Press" that he was favorably impressed by the plan of the Peking association and that he was giving it his consideration.

PLAN "LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE"

An association under the name of "People's League to Enforce Peace" is being planned by prominent men in Peking. A meeting for the organizing of the association was held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Family Hotel, Teng Shi Kou. Mr. Lei Chan, ex-Premier Chang Shou-tsen's Secretary-in-Chief, presided at the meeting. A committee were appointed to take charge of the inaugural meeting which will be held shortly. Public bodies, such as the Chamber of Commerce, educational associations and agricultural associations are to be brought together to start a nation-wide movement for permanent peace.

ASK LEFT TO FORM RUMANIAN CABINET

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 29.—The Rumanian King asked M. Leacru of the left wing of the national party to form a new cabinet, replacing Mr. Bratiana.

First Veterinary Institute In Far East To Be Opened

Expect New Institute In
Vladivostok To Aid In
Stock-breeding Work

Tass

Moscow, March 27.—It is reported from Vladivostok that what is claimed to be the first Veterinary Institute in the Far East is to be opened under the auspices of the Far Eastern Regional Committee. Great importance is attached to this event in view of the extent of stock breeding carried on in the Trans-Baikal, Buriat-Mongolian Republic and in Outer Mongolia. The Institute is to be set up in Chita for the purpose of training veterinary experts to serve these districts and the funds for the establishment are being provided jointly by the Far Eastern Regional Committee and the Mongolian Republic.

DEMOCRATS PLAN CONGRESS CAMPAIGN

United Press

Washington, March 29.—Presidential appointments, the Aluminum Company case, the situation as regards the Tariff Commission, and tax reduction will be emphasized by the Democrats in a campaign designed to gain control of Congress next fall, according to a statement given out today by Clem Shaver, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

REICHSTAG PASSES BUDGET; ADJOURNS

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 29.—The Reichstag adjourned late last night until April 27th, after passing the entire budget. This is the first time since 1911 that the budget demands were made available before the beginning of the fiscal year.

FASCISTS CELEBRATE 7TH ANNIVERSARY

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 29.—The Fascists to-day are celebrating the seventh anniversary of the party's foundation and the third anniversary of the organization of the National Fascist militia. Duke Mussolini will address the Milan Fascists.

Remove Import Duty On List For Far East U.S.S.R.

Kamchatka And Okhotsk Can
Now Import Certain Foreign Articles Free

Tass

Moscow, March 28.—Duty free import of goods from abroad into the Kamchatka and Okhotsk regions will now be permitted as a result of the order passed by the Council of People's Commissaries. By this order, import duties have been removed from a whole list of articles and the Far Eastern Regional Committee is empowered to add to the list, if necessary, but it is also obliged to exclude from the list such goods as can be regularly and sufficiently supplied from the interior of Russia. The excise duties on goods shipped to the Kamchatka and Okhotsk regions from the interior of Russia will also be removed.

Danzig Agreement

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 29.—Germany, Poland and Danzig have reached an agreement regarding the railroad traffic into Danzig.

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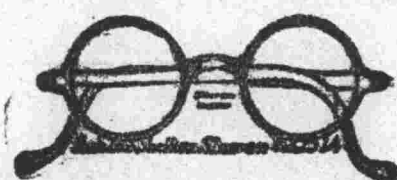
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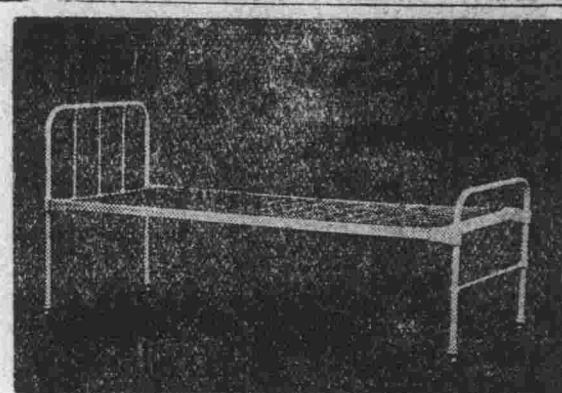
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PEKING

Cabinet Abandons One Idea For Loan; Will Try Another

Discuss Senate Regulations,
Tsao Kun's Release, And
Peace Movement At Meeting

Chung Mei
The Cabinet met yesterday morning with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Finance, Communications and War present. Other ministries were represented by their vice-ministers.

Minister of Finance Ho reported that there was absolutely no hope left for the floating of the 15th Government loan. A treasury bond issue is therefore contemplated. The uses of this new issue, the Minister explained, is being detailed to the Diplomatic Corps, and if no object is raised, arrangements will be carried out.

The regulations governing the Senate were ratified. The report on the Immigration Bureau was submitted by the Ministries of Interior and Agriculture and Commerce and passed on to the Law Codification Bureau.

The quashing of the bribery charge against former president Tsao Kun and his release, is said to be on the Cabinet agenda for discussion this week. Last week the Minister of Justice submitted a petition to the Chief Executive recommending that the charge be quashed.

Marshal Tuan is reported to have written across the document the four words that it should be referred to the Cabinet for action. Even if this discussion does come up this week, those close to the government predict that such an important question cannot be decided rashly.

Wire To Sun

The telegram of General Sun Chuang-fang supporting the peace movement of General Wang Shih-chen and Mr. Chao Erh-shun was brought up for discussion at the meeting yesterday, and it was the unanimous view of those present that the Government should send a telegram of appreciation to him requesting him to bend his efforts in the direction of peace and to use his influence with the various military leaders so that an armistice may be arranged at an early date. The draft telegram was approved and sent to Nanking at once.

With regard to the financial situation it was decided that a statement should be made showing the actual needs of the Government, on the basis of which the financial authorities will approach Sir Francis Aglen for the support of a loan to cover the pressing expenses of the Government. This was considered necessary to dispel the suspicion of the foreign official that a larger loan would be devoted to military expenses. But whether Sir Francis will change his mind on the subject remains to be seen. The proposed loan of \$20,000,000 has been definitely abandoned.

OPEN NEW COAL SHAFTS IN DONETZ

Tass
Moscow, March 28.—The Don State Coal Trust, in view of the growing coal requirements of Soviet industry, has decided to sink three new shafts in the Donetz coal region. Negotiations for the sinking of the shafts are being conducted with the noted German firm of Thissen. The firm, according to the contract now being negotiated, will bring from Germany the necessary equipment, engineers and skilled workmen for the sinking operations. Negotiations are also proceeding with the same firm for the re-equipment of the two large Gorloff and Nesvataev mines.

FASCISTS ATTACK OPPOSITION EVEN IN FOREIGN LANDS

Asiatic
Berlin, Mar. 29.—The new Italian law, whereby Italians abroad will lose their citizenship and their holdings in Italy, should they be guilty of anti-fascist propaganda will be applied by order of the king to two new cases; one of the Italians is a resident of New York.

10,000 Refugees In Peking Now

Fear Of Battles Or Seizing
Of Homes By Troops Drives
Villagers Inside City Walls

Chung Mei
At least ten thousand refugees have come within the city walls, according to police figures. Monday saw a great increase from the villages close to the capital while hundreds of the families of the railway workers were brought in from Changhsien.

Not only do these people fear death from the battle, but they are in many cases deprived of their homes by the troops, who either occupy the houses or else take the roof timbers for trenches.

Many of these victims are said to sleep in the weeded patches outside the city walls and those who come in find what they can by way of a night's shelter. The salt supply is said to be practically exhausted while food and coal grow less daily, so that many weeks more of the present conditions, will bring actual starvation.

TWENTY THOUSAND ATTEND FEMINIST

(Continued from page 1)

viewing the delegate of the People's Government. A circular telegram was despatched to the different Women's Unions to the effect that "China's women should unite in their efforts and concentrate in their fight for equality. The Cantonese Women's Unions should unite first to set an example to the other unions in the Chinese Republic. For unity is force without women's activities will never achieve great things. We must work together under the guidance of the Kuomintang in order to make the Women's Union an important factor in the party."

A telegram was also despatched to the Secretariat of the International Suffrage League stating "The Great Feminists Day celebration has found its way to China. The warm enthusiasm of the women here is shown in today's demonstration. For our own welfare and for the purpose of attaining our aim, the world's women should combine together in their efforts, and we gladly join you to stand under the flag of the League."

MEDIATORS VOICE FARMERS' NEED:

(Continued from page 1)

Tatungfu was non-antagonistic towards the first Kuominchun, and merely a measure for self-defence against any invasion by Honan soldiers as experienced last year. Therefore he has ordered the withdrawal of the Shansi troops at Tatungfu, pending a peaceful settlement of the Chinese situation through the efforts of the mediators. This telegram has not been confirmed from independent sources yet.

Kalgan Observes Nippon Dempo

A visitor to Kalgan observes that the Kuominchun are on good relations with the Shansi forces on the Tatung front. It is true that the Shansi forces are being concentrated near Yenmenkuan, but this is not necessarily intended for resisting the Kuominchun, since they are not pressing on Tatung.

Flouts Idea Of Trouble With Shansi

Tupan Chang Chih-kiang
Says Wire Advicing Of
Understanding With Yen:
Blames Malicious Rumor-
mongers

Chung Mei
Both Tupan Yen Hsi-shan and Tupan Chang Chih-kiang are reported to have advised the government that an understanding now exists between them which makes hostile acts unnecessary in Shansi province.

Tupan Chang, in an attempt to allay rumors of impending hostilities, has issued the following circular:

"It should be known that due to our army's insisting on an armistice to maintain peace, all the troops at the front lines have been withdrawn to their defence regions, that shows our earnest concession and our sincere desire to maintain peace. It has been decided that no attack will be launched on either side."

"Recently some ignorant people have been trying to spread the rumour that our army is planning an attack on Shansi. This is, of course, ridiculous to those who are acquainted with the situation. This Tupan has been on good terms with Tupan Yen of Shansi. The frequent intercourse of messengers between us during the last several weeks shows clearly that we are enjoying each other's friendship."

"At this very time when the general situation has not come to a stabilized state, it is much feared that misunderstandings might be created by the evil effect of these rumours, and the general peace be endangered."

"Considering the seriousness of the matter and the necessity of preventing the probable unfortunate result, it is hereby solemnly ordered that henceforth no such rumours should be made or spread. Besides instructing the authorities in charge to effect an arrest of those rumour makers, all concerned are to be informed with the above fact.—Tupan Chang Chih-kiang."

SCHOOLS TO BRING SUIT AGAINST TUAN

(Continued from page 1)

intended to hold a memorial service for those who lost their lives on March 18th, but in view of the many services held during the last few days they have decided to change their original intention.

Instead they have invited Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Hwang Yu-chang and several others to lecture on the different phases of the March 18th incident.

Women's Normal Mourns

Chung Mei
The National Normal University for Women which was one of the few schools to reopen after the New Year vacation, but which closed again after the student shooting, will begin classes on April first.

However, no real work is expected until the 6th since the first five days are to be devoted to memorial service for Misses Liu and Yang, of the school who were killed.

FEAR UNPAID POLICE

(Continued from page 1)

lastly, to purchase food for the scattered bands of troops outside the wall, who seemingly have no one responsible for them. The latter measure is an attempt to prevent these troops from being forced by hunger to loot.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is personally responsible for the expenditure of this fund, which, it is understood, will be deducted from future releases of the customs surplus.

This advance is said in no way threatens the security funds of the so-called pre-Boxer loans. Premier Chia Teh-yao, failing to issue the \$20,000,000 loan has been busy trying to raise small sums to pay the police and other upon whom the maintenance of peace and order in Peking rests. According to a Chinese source, he has been promised \$1,000,000 for this purpose by the Chamber of Commerce.

PRINCE OF WALES RECOVERING FROM INFLUENZA ATTACK

United Press
London, March 29.—The Prince of Wales is recovering from an attack of influenza and an operation consisting of the puncturing of his left eardrum, it became known today when the palace physicians issued an official bulletin. King George and Queen Mary are at the bedside.

Open Hospital At Temple Of Heaven

Remove Wounded From Nan
Yuan To New Military
Hospital By Ricksha

Chung Mei
A military hospital has been opened at the Temple of Heaven under the auspices of the Red Cross, Public Relief Association and Methodist Hospital. Thirty doctors, forty nurses and other helpers have been recruited for this institution, which is to take the place of the Nan Yuan base, which was too inconvenient.

Peking ricksha coolies did a good business during the last few days carrying wounded from Nan Yuan to this new Temple of Heaven Hospital. The police, who hired the coolies, paid them fifty cents for each trip, and many coolies were able to make three such trips a day.

The Kuominchun authorities have issued orders that camels released from military service are to bring their drivers a \$12.00 bonus in addition to the food allowance of \$.80 per day while in service.

Tientsin Merchants Protest Worthless Military Notes

Chamber Of Commerce States
Traders Suffering Through
Money Printed By Li And
Chang; Threaten General
Strike

Asiatic
The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin has sent a telegram to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce complaining about the forced circulation of the so-called Shantung and Chihli military notes printed by Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin in Tientsin. The merchants and shopkeepers are suffering serious losses, it is stated. Therefore, the Peking authorities are requested to wire to Chang and Li asking them not to force the worthless notes on the markets and that they must devise measures to redeem all the notes now in possession of the traders. Unless this is done, continues the wire, traders will be compelled to declare a general strike at Tientsin.

VOLUNTEERS GUARD CURIOS AND JEWELS

Chung Mei
Volunteer corps guard the gates to some of the small streets outside Chien Men where jewel and curio shops are located. These streets, in addition to heavy gates which are shut at dusk, are heavily re-enforced with sand bags while the volunteer corps help the police in an attempt to prevent looting.

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